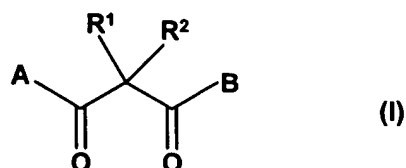


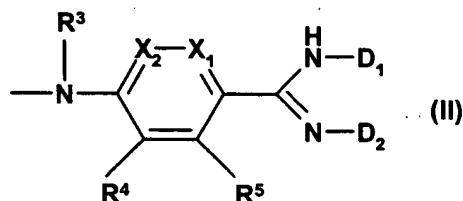
WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A compound of formula I,



wherein:

A is a derivative of formula II,



wherein:

R^3 is hydrogen, -OH, or $-(C_1-C_7)$ -alkyl;

R^4 and R^5 , independently of one another, are

1. hydrogen;
2. $-(C_1-C_7)$ -alkyl;
3. -OH;
4. $-O-(C_1-C_7)$ -alkyl;
5. halogen;
6. $-NH_2$; or
7. $-NO_2$;

X_1 and X_2 , independently of one another, are selected from a carbon substituted by R^4 , wherein R^4 is as defined above, and a nitrogen;

D_1 and D_2 , independently of one another, are

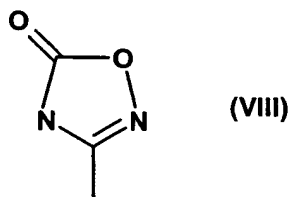
1. hydrogen;
2. $-C(O)-(C_1-C_7)$ -alkyl;
3. $-C(O)$ -aryl;
4. $-C(O)-(C_1-C_7)$ -alkyl-aryl;

5. -C(O)-O-(C₁-C₇)-alkyl;
6. -C(O)-O-(C₁-C₇)-alkyl-aryl; or
7. -C(O)-O-(C₁-C₆)-aryl; or

D₁ is hydrogen, when D₂ is

1. -OH;
2. -O-C(O)-(C₁-C₇)-alkyl;
3. -O-C(O)-aryl; or
4. -O-C(O)-(C₁-C₇)-alkyl-aryl; or

D₁ and D₂, together with the nitrogen to which they are attached, form a cycle of the formula VIII



- R¹ is
1. hydrogen;
 2. -(C₁-C₇)-alkyl;
 3. -OH;
 4. -O-(C₁-C₇)-alkyl; or
 5. -N-(R⁶)₂, wherein R⁶ is, independently of one another, hydrogen, -C(O)-aryl, -C(O)-(C₁-C₇)-alkyl-aryl, -C(O)-(C₁-C₇)-alkyl, -(C₁-C₇)-alkyl, -C(O)-N(H)-aryl, -C(O)-N(H)-(C₁-C₇)-alkyl-aryl, -(C₁-C₆)-N(H)-alkyl, -C(O)-O-aryl, -C(O)-O-(C₁-C₇)-alkyl-aryl, -C(O)-O-(C₁-C₇)-alkyl-, S(O₂)-aryl, or -S(O₂)-(C₁-C₇)-alkyl;

- R² is
1. aryl, wherein aryl is unsubstituted or mono- to tri-substituted, independently of one another, by
 - 1.1 -CF₃;
 - 1.2. halogen;
 - 1.3 -OH;
 - 1.4 -CN;

- 1.5 sulfo;
- 1.6 $-\text{NO}_2$;
- 1.7 $-\text{NH}_2$;
- 1.8 $-\text{O}-(\text{C}_1-\text{C}_7)\text{-alkyl}$;
- 1.9 substituted amino;
- 1.10 $-\text{COOH}$;
- 1.11 $-(\text{C}_1-\text{C}_7)\text{-alkyl}$;
- 1.12 carbamyl;
- 1.13 carbonyl;
- 1.14 alkoxycarbonyl;
- 1.15 methylenedioxy;
- 1.16 aryloxy, wherein aryloxy is unsubstituted or mono- to tri-substituted, independently of one another, by a substituent as defined by 1.1 to 1.15;
- 1.17 $-\text{O}-(\text{C}_1-\text{C}_7)\text{-alkyl-aryl}$, wherein aryl is unsubstituted or mono- to tri-substituted, independently of one another, by a substituent as defined by 1.1 to 1.15;
- 1.18 Het-group, wherein Het-group is unsubstituted or mono- to tri-substituted, independently of one another, by a substituent as defined by 1.1 to 1.15; or
- 1.19 $-(\text{C}_0-\text{C}_4)\text{-alkyl-aryl}$, wherein aryl is unsubstituted or mono- to tri-substituted, independently of one another, by a substituent as defined by 1.1 to 1.15;
2. hydrogen;
3. Het-group, wherein the Het-group is unsubstituted or mono- to tri-substituted, independently of one another, by a substituent as defined by 1.1 to 1.19 above;
4. $-(\text{CH}_2)_m\text{-Y}_n\text{-(CH}_2)_o\text{-aryl}$, in which
 - m, n, and o are, independently of one another, 0, 1, or 2, provided that at least one of m, n, and o is not 0;

aryl is unsubstituted or mono- to tri-substituted, independently of one another, by a substituent as defined by 1.1 to 1.19 above; and Y is -O-, -S-, or -N(R⁶) wherein R⁶ is hydrogen or -(C₁-C₇)-alkyl, provided n is 1, or Y is -N(R⁶)-N(R⁶)- wherein R⁶ is, independently of one another, hydrogen or -(C₁-C₇)-alkyl, or -N=N-, provided n is 2; or

5. -(CH₂)_m-Y_n-(CH₂)_o-Het-group, in which
m, n, and o are, independently of one another, 0, 1, or 2, provided that at least one of m, n, and o is not 0;
Het-group is unsubstituted or mono- to tri-substituted, independently of one another, by a substituent as defined by 1.1 to 1.19 above; and
Y is as defined above; or

R¹ and R², together with the carbon to which they are bonded, form

1. a -(C₃-C₇)-cycloalkyl, wherein cycloalkyl is unsubstituted or mono- to tri-substituted, independently of one another, by a substituent as defined by 1.1 to 1.19 above;
2. a -(C₃-C₇)-cycloalkyl, wherein cycloalkyl is unsubstituted or mono- to disubstituted, independently of one another, and fused to an aryl- or Het-group-ring, which itself is unsubstituted or mono- to tri-substituted, independently of one another, by a substituent as defined by 1.1 to 1.19 above;
3. a Het-group, wherein the Het-group is unsubstituted or mono- to tri-substituted, independently of one another, by a substituent as defined by 1.1 to 1.19 above; or
4. a keto-group, which may partially or totally exist in a hydrated state; provided that, when R¹ is as defined above under 3, 4, or 5, then R² is not directly bonded to formula I via a oxygen-, sulfur- or nitrogen-;

- B is 1. $-N(R^7)-(CH-(R^8))_p$ -aryl, in which
 aryl is unsubstituted or mono- to tri-substituted, independently of one another, by a substituent as defined by 1.1 to 1.19 above;
 p is 0, 1, or 2;
 R^7 is 1.1 hydrogen;
 1.2 $-(C_1-C_7)$ -alkyl;
 1.3 $-OH$; or
 1.4 $-N-(R^6)_2$, wherein R^6 is, independently of one another, hydrogen or $-(C_1-C_7)$ -alkyl;
 R^8 is 1.1 hydrogen;
 1.2 $-(C_1-C_7)$ -alkyl;
 1.3 $-(C_2-C_7)$ -alkenyl;
 1.4 $-(C_2-C_7)$ -alkynyl;
 1.5 $-(C_0-C_3)$ -alkyl- (C_3-C_7) -cycloalkyl;
 1.6 $-CN$;
 1.7 aryl, aryl is unsubstituted or mono- or di-substituted, independently of one another, by a substituent as defined by 1.1 to 1.19 above;
 1.8 a Het-group, wherein the Het-group is unsubstituted or mono- or di- substituted, independently of one another, by a substituent as defined by 1.1 to 1.19 above;
 1.9 $-(CH-(R^8))$ - forms a $-(C_3-C_7)$ -cycloalkyl derivative; or
 1.10 $-(C_0-C_4)$ -alkyl-O- (C_1-C_7) -alkyl;
 2. $-O-(CH-(R^8))_p$ -aryl, wherein aryl, R^8 , and p are as defined above;
 3. $-N(R^7)-(CH-(R^8))_p$ -Het-group, wherein the Het-group is unsubstituted or mono- or di-substituted, independently of one another, by a substituent as defined by 1.1 to 1.19 above, and R^7 , R^8 , and p are as defined above;
 4. $-N(R^9)-N(R^9)-(CH-(R^8))_q$ -aryl, in which
 aryl is unsubstituted or mono- to tri-substituted, independently of one another, by a substituent as defined by 1.1 to 1.19 above;

q is 0, 1, or 2;

R⁹ and R^{9'} are, independently of one another, hydrogen, -(C₁-C₇)-alkyl, or -(C₁-C₃)-alkyl-aryl; and

R⁸ is as defined above;

5. -O-N(R⁹)-(CH-(R⁸))_q-aryl, in which

aryl is unsubstituted or mono- to tri-substituted, independently of one another, by a substituent as defined by 1.1 to 1.19 above;

q is 0, 1, or 2; and

R⁸ and R⁹ are as defined above;

6. -N(R⁹)-N(R^{9'})-(CH-(R⁸))_q-Het-group, in which

Het-group is unsubstituted or mono- to tri-substituted, independently of one another, by a substituent as defined by 1.1 to 1.19 above;

q is 0, 1, or 2; and

R⁸, R⁹, and R^{9'} are as defined above; or

7. -O-N(R⁹)-(CH-(R⁸))_q-Het-group, in which

Het-group is unsubstituted or mono- to tri-substituted, independently of one another, by a substituent as defined by 1.1 to 1.19 above;

q is 0, 1, or 2; and

R⁸ and R⁹ are as defined above;

in any stereoisomeric form or mixture thereof in any ratio, or a physiologically tolerable salt thereof.

2. A compound of claim 1, wherein

A is a derivative of formula II, wherein

R³ is hydrogen;

R⁴ and R⁵, independently of one another, are hydrogen or halogen; and

X₁ and X₂, independently of one another, are carbon or nitrogen;

R¹ is hydrogen or -(C₁-C₂)-alkyl;

R² is hydrogen, phenyl, or -(C₁-C₂)-alkyl-phenyl;

B is 1. -N(R⁷)-(CH-(R⁸))_p-aryl, in which

aryl is indanyl, phenyl, tetralinyl, naphthalinyl, which are unsubstituted or mono- to di-substituted, independently of one another, by

- 1.1 Br, Cl, or F;
- 1.2 -CF₃;
- 1.3 -NO₂;
- 1.4 methylenedioxy;
- 1.5 -OH;
- 1.6 phenyl;
- 1.7 phenoxy;
- 1.8 benzyloxy;
- 1.9 -O-(C₁-C₇)-alkyl-phenyl, wherein phenyl is unsubstituted or or mono- to tri-substituted, independently of one another, by
 - 1.9.1 Br, Cl, or F;
 - 1.9.2 -(C₁-C₄)-alkyl; or
 - 1.9.3 -NO₂;
- 1.10 -C(O)-O-(C₁-C₄)-alkyl;
- 1.11 -O-(C₁-C₄)-alkyl;
- 1.12 -SO₂-(C₁-C₄)-alkyl;
- 1.13 -COOH;
- 1.14 -(C₁-C₃)-alkyl; or
- 1.15 methoxyl;

p is 0, 1, or 2;

R⁷ is hydrogen;

- R⁸ is
- 1.1 hydrogen;
 - 1.2 -(C₁-C₂)-alkyl;
 - 1.3 -CN;
 - 1.4 phenyl, wherein phenyl is unsubstituted or mono- or di-substituted, independently of one another, by methoxy or halogen;
 - 1.5 -(C₀-C₂)-alkyl-O-(C₁-C₄)-alkyl;

- 1.6 $-(CH-(R^8))$ - forms a $-(C_4-C_6)$ -cycloalkyl derivative;
- 1.7 cyclopropylmethyl; or
- 1.8 ethynyl;
2. $-O-(CH-(R^8))_p$ -phenyl, wherein phenyl, R^8 , and p are as defined above;
3. $-N(R^9)-N(R^9)-(CH-(R^8))_q$ -Het-group, in which
 Het-group is quinoxaline, imidazolyl, benzimidazolyl, oxazolyl, benzoxazolyl, thiazolyl, indazolyl, benzothiazolyl, indolyl, indolinyl, or pyridinyl, wherein Het-group is unsubstituted or mono- to di-substituted, independently of one another, by
 - 1.1 Br, Cl, or F;
 - 1.2 $-CF_3$;
 - 1.3 $-NO_2$;
 - 1.4 methylenedioxy;
 - 1.5 $-OH$;
 - 1.6 phenyl;
 - 1.7 phenoxy;
 - 1.8 benzyloxy;
 - 1.9 $-O-(C_1-C_7)$ -alkyl-phenyl, wherein phenyl is unsubstituted or or mono- to tri-substituted, independently of one another, by
 - 1.9.1 Br, Cl, or F;
 - 1.9.2 $-(C_1-C_4)$ -alkyl; or
 - 1.9.3 $-NO_2$;
 - 1.10 $-C(O)-O-(C_1-C_4)$ -alkyl;
 - 1.11 $-O-(C_1-C_4)$ -alkyl;
 - 1.12 $-SO_2-(C_1-C_4)$ -alkyl;
 - 1.13 $-COOH$;
 - 1.14 $-(C_1-C_3)$ -alkyl; or
 - 1.15 methoxyl;

R^9 and R^9 are, independently of one another, hydrogen or $-(C_1-C_2)$ -alkyl;
 R^8 is 1.1 hydrogen;

1.2 $-(C_1-C_2)$ -alkyl;

1.3 $-CN$;

1.4 phenyl, wherein phenyl is unsubstituted or mono- or di-substituted, independently of one another, by methoxy or halogen;

1.5 $-(C_0-C_2)$ -alkyl-O- (C_1-C_4) -alkyl;

1.6 $-(CH-(R^8))$ - forms a $-(C_4-C_6)$ -cycloalkyl derivative;

1.7 cyclopropylmethyl; or

1.8 ethynyl; and

q is 0, 1, or 2; or

4. $-N(R^7)-(CH-(R^8))_p$ -Het-group², wherein the Het-group² is imidazolyl, benzimidazolyl, oxazolyl, benzoxazolyl, thiazolyl, benzothiazolyl, indolyl, indazolyl, indolyl, or pyridinyl, wherein Het-group² is unsubstituted or mono-substituted by Br, Cl, F, $-CF_3$, $-NO_2$, phenyl, phenoxy, methyl, benzyloxy, or methoxy;

p is 0, 1, or 2;

R^7 is hydrogen;

R^8 is 1.1 hydrogen;

1.2 $-(C_1-C_2)$ -alkyl;

1.3 $-CN$;

1.4 phenyl, wherein phenyl is unsubstituted or mono- or di-substituted, independently of one another, by methoxy or halogen;

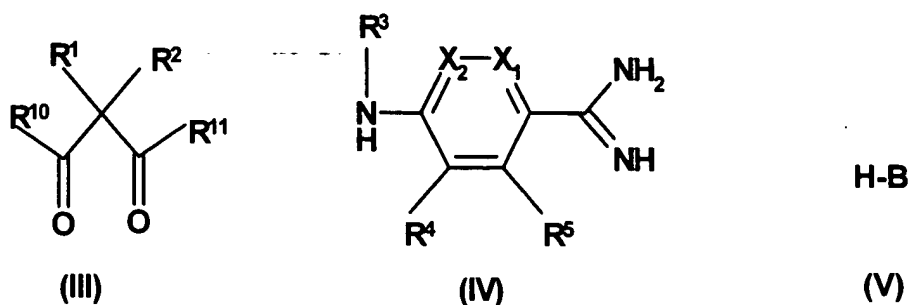
1.5 $-(C_0-C_2)$ -alkyl-O- (C_1-C_4) -alkyl;

1.6 $-(CH-(R^8))$ - forms a $-(C_4-C_6)$ -cycloalkyl derivative;

1.7 cyclopropylmethyl; or

1.8 ethynyl.

3. A process for the preparation of a compound of claim 1, comprising linking the building blocks of formulae III, IV, and V



wherein R¹⁰ and R¹¹ are, independently of one another, a -OH group, an acid chloride, an ester or an activated ester, or a mixed anhydride, or any other activated species resulting from the reaction of the carboxylic acid with coupling reagents, and R¹, R², R³, R⁴, R⁵, R⁷, R⁸, X₁, X₂, B, p, and aryl are as defined for formula I, by means of forming in a manner known per se an amide bond between the carboxylic acid derivative depicted in formula III and the -NHR³ group depicted in formula IV and an amide bond or ester bond between the carboxylic acid derivative depicted in formula III and the -OH- or -NH- group depicted in formula V.

4. A pharmaceutical preparation, comprising at least one compound of claim 1 and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.
5. A method for inhibiting factor VIIa, comprising administering to a patient in need thereof an effective amount of at least one compound of claim 1.
6. A method for inhibiting or reducing blood clotting or inflammatory response, comprising administering to a patient in need thereof an effective amount of at least one compound of claim 1.
7. A method for treating cardiovascular disorders, comprising administering to a patient in need thereof an effective amount of at least one compound of claim 1.

8. A method for treating thromboembolic diseases, comprising administering to a patient in need thereof an effective amount of at least one compound of claim 1.
9. A method for treating restenoses, comprising administering to a patient in need thereof an effective amount of at least one compound of claim 1.